Che Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th. In Liverpool, Cotton had declined, the lower qualities about an eighth.

The Manchester Guardian and London Post both speak severely of Gen. Harney's conduct in taking possession of the Island of San Juan, and threaten terrible things unless the Government of the United States shall disavow the act. The British Government has contracted for laying the submarine cable from Falmouth to Gibraltar.

Great activity prevailed in England in preparing for the Chinese expedition. Prince Metternich had returned to Paris, and held a conference with Count Walewski. There has been no improvement in French commercial affairs. The crops have fallen of greatly from last year's figures.

After several days' suspension the Zurich conference resumed its sittings on the 19th of Sept. A rumor had gained ground contradicting the report that additional Austrian troops had been sent

It is rumored in Paris that the Emperor had requested the King of Sardinia to refuse to the deputations from the Legations their request for annexation to Piedmont. The London Times' correspondent says if the reports of the day may be eredited, there is a possibility of a settlement of the Italian question which should satisfy all parties, and the general impression was that the political horizion was likely soon to be clearer than for some

The "Paris Constitutionnel" had given prominence to an editorial in which it calls on England to side with France in the Italian question, and the article was regarded as an appeal to England to assist diplomatically in extricationg the Emperor from the difficulties engendered at villafranca.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CHINESE.—It is stated the French have already 3,000 or 4,000 men engaged in the Cochin-China expedition, and these will be available for coming operations in dispatched to China from France, there is little of his administration. doubt that a corresponding French naval force will French and English expedition. Several add a hope that the union of the two flags against a common enemy will strengthen the alliance and dissipate recent rumors of a rupture.

EXILE OF THE POPE.

Etats Unis-a French paper in New York.

"Pius IX has abandoned the project of interferring by force of arms in the affairs of the Legation, but, in revenge, he has manifested a fresh and more energetically than ever, the intention of abandoning Rome and accepting the asylum offered to him in the Balearic Isles by Spain. This voluntary exile of the Chief of Christendom will be a fact of which it is easy to appreciate the gravity, and France is exerting her utmost influence high character for intelligence and conservatism. to prevent it .- Our Ambassador to the Holy See, M. de Grammont, has just arrived in Paris, for the second time in less than a month, to make the Emperor thoroughly acquainted with the real state of things, and to receive instructions how to act in this emminent crisis. It is mainly owing to his efforts that blood has not flowed in the Romagna, and that the Pope is still at the Vatican; but we are informed that he is the bearer, on behalf of the Holy Father, of a sort of ultimatum from which there is no hope that Pius IX will recede. If the astuteness of Napoleon III should be insufficient to get rid of this last and most decisive complication,

SHOCKING CASE OF BURIAL BEFORE DEATH -The New Orleans Crescent tells a shocking story about a sexton in that city named Merritt. The Crescent says:

He sent his men a few days ago, to bury a poor man in a grave at the back end of a certain cemetary. After a short time the men came back to him, excited, saying that they could not bury that man; that he was sitting up in his coffin, high indignation, seized a spade and went back to Roman Catholic, and by the best information I can get, the grave himself, where sure enough, he found his customer sitting up and looking quietly around Lights, from New England, appear in front. The e New him. But, determined on his wages at all hazards, Lights live chiefly in the maritime counties; the Presthe sick man was buried anyhow. He struggled byterians are settled mostly in the back or westward and resisted as well as he could, but a few pats from | counties; though the Church of England I reckon, at the spade soon settled him.

CAUSE OF THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

The following is a brief review of the trouble in the North-west, which, in the opinion of some, threatens a war with England. The island of San Juan or Bellevne is considered to be a disputed Berne, in Craven county: Mr. Earle, near Edenton, in point between American and English territory. It | Chowan county: Mr. Stewart, of Bath, in Beaufort is between fifteen and eighteen miles long; by seven at the widest part. It is peopled chiefly by a few American squatters, an English squire (an employ- the three first are well settled and established, and I becc of the Hudson Bay Company) and a number of lieve them regular in the discharge of their duty. unruly hogs, some of whom-belong to the squire. can speak more particularly of Mr. Reed, as I saw much The quarrel is all about these hogs. Said hogs of him at the General Assembly, held at New Berng. persisted in breaking through the hedges and digging up and eating the potatoes of Mr. Cutter, an of Mr. Moir's residence, I do not think the Province re-American settler. He gave them-that is, their ceives any benefit from him as an itinerant missionary; masters-a fair warning, and then shot one of them, which turned out to be a boar belonging to the squire. Mr. Cutter was sorry, or offered to pay; but the squire had sworn vengeauce; he attempted | but should think it advisable he might be fixed to some to have Cutter arrested and brought to Victoria, parish agreeable to the inclosed Act of Assembly, the there to be tried and transported. Now there happened to be some United States troops, under General Harney, at hand, and when a British war been made to solding good clergy act and with objecsteamer arrived from Victoria to carry off Mr. Cut- tions incompatible with the rights of the Crown and ter, General Harney refused to give him up. It the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, they have proved fruitwas then that the question arose as to whose juris-diction the island of San Juan belongs. Warlike every material objection, and therefore beg leave to repreparations now commenced on both sides. The English hesitated to strike the first blow. The Assembly in Victoria have is sued a long address to have pledged my endeavors to get deceat elergymen to Governor Douglass, setting forth that it would be serve in this Province. I carnestly hope for a further a lasting disgrace to the British name if the Amea lasting disgrace to the British name if the Americans were not at once driven from the island .-Governor Douglass does not know what to do. The of their voyage and first settling here; which is a Governor Douglass does not know what to do. The English commander of the naval force in those waters is reported to have said that "the first broadside he would fire at the American settlement on San Juan would cost England more than the island is worth." In the meantime, the Americans have received reinforcements from Steilacoom, etc., and commenced fortifications. There are already five companies of infantry and four of artillery on the spot. The island is thus practically "annexed." Both sides are "spoiling" for a fight, but, according to the latest news, Governor Douglass will send to St. James' for instructions. If a war ensues, that boar of a squire has been the cause of it.

The number of patients in the North Carolina State Lunatic Asylum, is between 170 and 180. The Institution is said to be remarkably well managed.

An Historical Sketch by the Hon. D. L. Swain, being the substance of his Address before the N. C. Educational Association in June last. [CONTINUED.]

Col. Tryon convened his Council on the 2d April, 1765, announced the death of his predecessor, exhibited his commission as Lieut. Governor, took Dobbs in office, until his pleasure should be further known. The King appointed him "Governor, 16th July. He produced his commission before the Council on the 20th December, and on the following day issued a proclamation dissolving the General Assembly. He dextrously availed himself of these successive vicissitudes and changes of the government, and subsequent less substantial pretexts, to evade a meeting of the Assembly, and prevent the expression of legislative will in relation to the Stamp Act. He met the Assembly for the first time in Wil-

mington, on the 3d May. After a brief but favorable reference to the administration of his predecessor, and a recommendation of strict inquiry into the state of the provincial finances, he remarked, "that he was instructed to request the passage of a salary should be paid out of the public treasury. establishment, and the established Church of Enof the established church.'

The following extracts from the Governor's cor- state of affairs, by the change of time and place. respondence, not merely present authentic and in-China. Besides the 10,000 troops that will be its ultimate consequences, the most important act such an opportunity. To quiet the Regulators, he fatal to the interest of the province, and to the

be sent out. The Paris journals all express their had enjoyed so little opportunity of observing for demanded and taken in the several public offices," satisfaction at the official announcement of a joint himself, that his mistakes with reference to the "we do hereby strictly enjoin and require all pub- in building and giving the minister an instance comparative numbers of the several religious de- lie officers, in their respective stations throughout of his great influence and address in his new govnominations, are matters of no very great surprise.

The following startling announcement appears cieties, and the Wesleyans, as a religious communiborders. The Baptists then, as now, were a numerous and influential body of Christians. Shubal this time, numbered six hundred and six members. band, and surrounded by the earliest and most happiness and prosperity so greatly depended. thorough-going Regulators. Next, if, indeed, less numerous, were the Presbyterians, to whom, as a distrust, and with universal and heart-felt satisfacbody, the Governor concedes, on all occasions, a Caruthers and Foote furnish all the information that can be desired with reference to their ante- of any section, than the tax upon polls, could have "In the reign of a monarch, who goodness disclos'd, revolutionary history, and obviate the necessity of been devised. Very different were the interests entering into it more minutely at present. The Quakers were probably third in point of numbers. The Episcopalians were mainly confined to the maritime districts, and were rarely found in the rural present, wealthy, intelligent and influential; but perhaps not more numerous than the "New Lights," so frequently the object of the Governor's reprobainto existence under the influence of Mr. Whitultimately united themselves with the Baptists, and constituted a most zealous and efficient branch of that denomination. They seem to have been, at all times, active opponents of the established church, and carnest advocates of political reform.

The Honorable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:

"As this province has received considerable advanta

ges from the missionaries your Society have sent among the inhabitants, some information of the present state of religion in this colony may not be unacceptable to Presbyterians and a sect who call themselves 'New Lights,' (not of the flock of Mr. Whitfield.) but Superior present, to have the majority of all other sects; and when a sufficient number of clergy as exemplary in their lives, as orthodox in their doctrine, can persuade themselves to come into this country, I doubt not but the larger number of every sect would come over to the established religion. I can hear but of five clergymen at present in this province, four of whom have missions from the Society, viz: The Rev. Mr. Reed, of New county; Mr. Moir, Itinerant Missionary. I had an opportunity in a tour made through part of the province to see the above gentlemen, and must observe I think really esteem him a man of great worth. As this country is now settled more than 200 miles to the westward for under that general license of preaching everywhere. he seldom preaches anywhere. This report I have from some gentlemen in his neighborhood, near the town of Halifax. I do not represent him as an immoral man, purport of which is the great inducement of my troubling the Society with this letter. Many efforts have been made to obtain a good clergy act in this Province, commend to the consideration of the Society the extreme advantages that will accrue to his Majesty's subjects, by a happy establishment of religion here. As I missionaries, if only for a term of years, till gentlemen coming over might reimburse themselves the expense 32 parishes in the province, and as five are already provided, twenty-seven clergymen are only required, a number so small, that it will be searce sufficient to perform marriage and burial services, offices which are at present performed without the greatest order or decency, by the Magistrates of the Peace: Governor Dobbs was interred by a gentleman of this order, no clergyman living within one hundred miles of Brunswick .-The st te of the Churches in this Province, beginning

at the southward, are as follows, viz: At Brunswick only the outside walls built and roofed. Wilmington, walls only. New Berne, in good repair. Bath, wanting considerable repairs.

Edenton, wanting as much.
As no British colony on this continent stands in more, or so much need of regular moral elergymen as this does, I hope the Society will give all possible assistance

opportunity, communicate to the Society the future state and progress of religion in this colony. Chapels are established in every county, which is served by a reader where no clergy can be procured; they have two, three, or four, more or less, in each county, according to the number of inhabitants, or extent of the country. If the Society would send for my distribution, or the Governor's for the time being, as many well bound Bibles and Prayer Books for the ministers' desks as there are parishes, it would have a better effect than a ship the oaths of office, and immediately issued a proc- load of small books recommending the duty of a Chrislamation, continuing the appointees of Governor tian. The ignorant would hear their duty delivered out of the former, when they could not instruct them-selves in the latter. This incapacity prevails from a want of schools in the Province, which consideration Captain General and Commander-in-Chief," on the brings me lastly to solicit the Society's bounty and encouragement to Mr. Tomlinson, at present seated at New Berne. His memorial I enclose at his request, certified by many gentlemen, some of whom I am acquainted with. I had a long conversation with M. Tomlinson and from the sense and decency of his behavior, and the general good character he maintains, obliges me warmly to solicit the Society in his behalf. He is the only person of repute of that profession in the country; he was invited to America by a brother who has a plantation near New Berne. I really think him deserving the favorable attention of the Society, and as such recommend him. I cannot conclude this letter without ed a sermon at Wilmington in March last, which would have done honor had he delivered it at St. James's, allowing some little alteration of circumstances between discourse adapted for the Royal Chapel and the Court House at Wilmington. As considerable sums of money bill making better provision for an orthodox cler- have been raised by subscription for finishing the

The gratification with which the Governor hailed He intimated the hope that his preference for an the success of his effort to secure an efficient and permanent establishment for the Church, was mar- lost no time in carrying into effect his darling gland, would not give rise to the suspicion that he red by rumors that resolutions, deprecatory of the scheme of building a palace. He had exerted all was an enemy to toleration. He assured them Stamp Act, were about to be introduced into the his influence to obtain the passage of the bill, and that he was the carnest advocate of religious liber- lower house of the Assembly. His ordinary tact the members of the king's council had been officialty, but remarked that "he had never known tole- and readiness were exhibited in proroguing the ly instructed to give it all the support in their ration urged in any country, as an argument to exempt dissenters from their share of the support Berne on the 3rd of November. There was every ure was thought by many to have laid the foundathing to gain, and nothing to lose, in the critical tion of the series of disorders and commotions

teresting information with respect to the early his- 1766, and on the 25th June the Governor had it means of the province in its infant and impovertory of the Episcopal Church, but show fully and in his power to perform a double act of grace. Few | ished state; and the Governor was intrusted solely clearly the views which influenced the first, and in | men were more ready than he to make the most of | with the disposition of the fund. The trust proved He had been so short a time in the Province, having been made "that exorbitant fees had been expense of both. It afforded him an opportunity this Province, not to demand or receive any other ernment. The temptation was not resisted; and Mr. Whitfield, it will be perceived, travelled fees for public business transacted in their offices, the plan of a governor's was substituted for that through the Province, and preached in Wilming- than what are established by proper authority, ton, in the spring of 1765. He is not supposed, upon pain of being removed from their said offices, however, to have formed any separate religious so- and prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law."

A second proclamation of the same date anin the editorial correspondence of the Courier des ty, had at that time no organization within our nounced that an authentic account had been re- an ample appropriation for the completion of the ceived of the repeal of the Act of Parliament im- building. posing certain stamp duties, and therefore "public Stearns, a well known clergyman, planted a church | business may be carried on as usual, and that the | kind in British North America; and the writer of on Sandy Creek, as early as 1755, which, about inhabitants of the Province may return to that this history, who visited it in 1783, in company cheerful obedience to the laws and legislative au-He was the immediate neighbor of Herman Husthority of Great Britain," on which their future

> The latter proclamation was received without tion. The maritime districts had nothing more to ask or desire. No system of taxation more favorable to the wealthy sections, or the wealthy citizen and feelings of the people in the back country.

At the County Court in Orange, in the month of August, a paper was read publicly to the magistrates and representatives of the county, which, settlements of the interior. They were then, as at after referring to the triumph obtained by "The Sons of Liberty," in the successful resistance of the Stamp Act in Parliament, proclaims the necessity of a thorough reform by the removal of "untion and scorn. The latter seemed to have sprung just oppression in our province" The paper makes we are on the eve of the most solemn crisis in the field's ministrations, from Maine to Georgia. They takes no exception to the revenue system, unequal as it was in its operation, but simply urges that peculation and extortion shall be exposed and prevented. "Every honest man is willing to give part of his substance to support rulers and laws to save the other part from regues, and it is his duty, as well as his right, to see and examine whether such rulers abuse such trust." The writer proposes, therefore, that a meeting shall be held at "some suitable place where there is no liquor," on Monday before November Court, "at which meeting let it be judiciously inquired into, whether the and swearing that he wasn't dead. Merritt, in you. Every sect of religion abounds here, except the freemen of this county labor under any abuses of power or not, and let the same be notified in writing, if any is found, and the matter fully conversed upon and proper measures used for amendment."

Mr. Loyd, one of the representatives who was present, avowed his approbation of the scheme.-At his instance, the 10th of October was appointed the day, and Maddock's Mill, on Eno, two or three miles west of Hillsborough, the place of meeting. A second paper was thereupon prepared, calling for a general attendance of the people. The object of the meeting was stated to be "to judiciously examine whether the men in this county labor under any abuses of power, and, in particular, to examine into the public tax, and inform themselves of every particular thereo!-by what law and for what uses it is laid-in order to remove some jealousies out of our minds." The representatives, vestrymen, and other officers were requested to give the meeting all the information and satisfaction in their power "so far as they value the good will of every honest free-holder, and the executing public offices

pleasant and delightsome." At the appointed time and place about twelve persons attended Neither Mr. Loyd nor his col- few months ago. It connects Alexandria, the eague, Col. Fanning, was present. James Watson came along, "late in the day," and brought word from Col. Fanning that "he had intended to be progress in Egypt, is the use of human bodies for present until within a day or two le observed in fuel. The locomotives are fed with this novel food, one of our papers the word 'judicious,' which signified, he said, by a court of authority." He was, furthermore, represented as objecting to the mill. as not a suitable place of meeting; and, in short, (said Watson,) "Col. Fanning looks on it as an in-

A third paper was thereupon drawn up, giving a concise history of the meeting, reciting the failure of the representatives to attend, insisting upon the right of the people to know "for what uses our money is called for," and declaring their willingness to attend at some other time and place, if their representatives should be "inclinable to anavowed his approbation of the course proposed, and promised to present a transcript to each representa-

Instead of meeting the people, as desired, Col. Fanning is represented at the following court, or a general muster, to have read "a long piece of writing in public, and among our Justices in repugnance to our request." This, together with menaces from sheriffs and others, "so discouraged the people that the affair dropped, after we had subscribed to a sum of fifty pounds in order to commence suits at law against them on the penal laws, and was denied by the only attorney we had any

hopes of serving us to undertake it.' On the third day of November, 1766, Governor Tryon allowed himself to meet a General Assembly to contribute to the happy effects of the present ortho- of North Carolina, for the second time. The Pro-

THE WAR OF THE REGULATION. | dox bill. Should I be so happy to meet with a favora- vince, as has been shown, was burthened with a public debt, equal in amount to £2 10s. upon every head of a family.

> The whole northern portion of the Province was disquieted by oppressive taxation, the impossibility of procuring title to their homesteads, and, above all, by the well grounded apprehension of extortion in the collection of fees by every officer in the Province, from Governor to Constable. It was in vain to assert the right of petition and instruction, or, as has been shown by the foregoing narrative, for the people to unite in a respectful request to the representatives for information as "to the uses their money was called for." Governor Tryon was neither ignorant of existing abuses, nor wanting in power to redress them. He was in his own estimation "every inch a king," and was in truth clothed with vice regal power. He claimed and exercised the prerogative right to appoint the publie printer, to license and appoint teachers of schools, to present and induct tlergymen in the several parishes, to incorporate counties and towns, to call, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, to approve, disapprove, or suspend the operation of legislative enactments, and the general acquainting the Society that Rev. Mr Whitefield preach- power of appointment to office. He proceeded at a later period of the session to suggest his favorite scheme for the erection of a palace at New-Berne.

Martin, who was no eulogist of the Regulators, and who, from his residence in New-Berne at a pegy." He insisted on the propriety and necessity of establishing a clergyman in each parish, whose tain the truth, remarks as follows:

"On the rise of the legislature, Governor Tryon which terminated in the battle of the Alamance. The Stamp Act was repealed in the Spring of The grant of five thousand pounds was above the issued a proclamation, reciting that complaints trustee. It was made to gratify his vanity at the of leaving behind an elegant monument of his taste of a palace worthy the residence of a prince of the blood. The purchase of the ground and the erection of the foundation, absorbed the sum which the legislature had been pleased to bestow, which was

"The building was superior to any thing of the with the late renowned and unfortunate Don Fran cisco de Miranda, heard that gentleman say it had no equal in South America.

"It was dedicated to Sir William Draper, the conqueror of Manilla, who was on a visit at Governor Tryon's, and was said to be the author of the following lines, inscribed over the principal door,

A free, happy people, to dread tyrants oppos'd. Have, to virtue and merit, erected this dome : May the owner and household make this the lov'd home Where religion, the arts and the laws may invite Future ages to live, in sweet peace and delight.'

Before the completion of the palace, our extending settlements were approaching the Alleghanics, and hardy adventurers from the neighborhood of the present seat of government, had formed a settlement on the western waters. The pioneers of Watauga were to pay, by a poll tax, for the erection of a palace in a town, which, until the completion of the Western and Atlantic Railroad during the last few months, was, perhaps, visited by a single mountaineer at intervals of a quarter of a century. Not one in a thousand of the Regulators, whose poll taxes contributed towards its erection, ever saw the value. The Provincial Legislature convened in it for the first time on the 5th of December, 1770, and on the 8th April, 1775, the last of the Royal Governors suddenly and angrily dissolved the last Provincial Assembly. The Governor himself, a short time thereafter, took not less sudden leave of the vice regal mansion. In 1781, the iron pallisades were removed, and the lead torn from the roof, under the orders of Governor Burke and Council, to supply munitions and implements of war, and it is not surprising that General Washington, in his visit to New-Berne in 1791, found the substantial and elegant structure in a dilapidated condition. It was consumed no great while thereafter, by the torch of an accidental incendiary, under circumstances of which the gravity of history will scarcely permit the recital.

It is a matter of curious inquiry, whether an ed- offered in the State. fice of the character described by Governor Tryon and Judge Martin, in the foregoing extracts from the letter book of the former and the history of the latter, could have been built for the sum of fifteen thousand pounds. There is too much reason to suspect, that no such system of accountability prevailed in the fiscal department, as would have enabled any one, from whom the Governor chose to conceal the facts, to ascertain whether the appropriations were exhausted or exceeded.

BURNING OF HUMAN BODIES FOR FUEL.-The first and only railroad in Africa, was completed a chief Egyptian sea-port with Cairo. The most remarkable fact connected with this evidence of and actually derive their strength from the burning bones and flesh of men.

A PERFECT CURE BY WILD CHERRY-From the Editor of the New York Mirror. August 9. About four weeks since, one of the compositors of this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep at night, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally, we gave him one Bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, It afforded him immediate relief, and he is

For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte. October 11.

Physicians are generally both to speak a word in praise of what are called "patient med cines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of patent medicines carro be a member of the National Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the facts, to recommend the use of Dr. J. Hosteter's Stomach Bitters, for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopia which can compare with the wonderful compound for derangement of the system. Thousands of tamilies residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a mudicine peculiarly adapted to their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the summer months, the demand for the article is equally large. Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO

SCHOOLS. COMMON

Office of the Directors of Literary Fund, RALEIGH, September 28, 1859.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the net income of said The President and Directors of the Literary I and, Fund for the year 1859, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the follow.

Fund for the year 1859, among the several Counties of the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the total distribution during the year. The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, upon application a

the Treasury Department. Jackson County will receive 30 per cent. of the amount allotted to Macon county, and the remainder of it. share from that allotted to Haywood. Alleghany, Madison and Polk will receive their respective shares from the Counties from which they were formed, there having been no report of the population from said Counties

JOHN W. ELLIS, President ex officio of the Literary Fund GRAHAM DAVES, Secretary to the Board of Directors.

Channa 2-		y to the Boura of		Water I Tale	Deduct for Dort	and D
Alamana	Fed. Pop.	Spring. Dis. \$1,219 92	Fall Dis. \$1.219 92	Total Dis. \$1,439 84	Deduct for Deaf of Bettie Ray	and Dumb. \$ 75
Alamance Alexander	10,166 5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Anson	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44 2,049 36	Wm J Covington	75
Ashe Alleghany	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68			
Beaufort	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	(David I Water	
Bertie	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 73 962 88	1,925 76	David J Watson Joseph Watson	223
Bladen Brunswick	8,024 5,951	962 88 714 12	714 12	1,428 24	Eliza J C Watson) ***
Buncombe	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke	6,919	830 28 1,040 88	830 28 1,040 88	1,660 56 2,081 76		
Cabarrus Caldwell	8,674 5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thomas Berry	7:
Carteret Caswell	6,208 12,161	744 96 1,459 32	744 96 1,469 32	1,489 92 2,918 64		
Catawba	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60 804 36	3,853 20 1,608 72	Sarah C Fooshee	70
Cherokee Chowan	6,703 5,252	804 36 630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 63	2,327 28		
Columbus	5,308	636 96	636 9 6 1.479 48	1,273 92 2 958 96	John R Strickland)
Craven Cumberland	12,329 10,634	1,479 48 1,276 06	1,276 06	2,552 14	Harriet A Strickland	223
Carrituck	6,257	750 84	750 84		Jesse Holder)
Davidson, Davie	14,123 6,998	1,694 76 839 76	1,694 76 839 76	3,389 52 1,679 52	2	
Duplin	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	Ellen C Johnson	7:
Edgecombe	10,018	1,202 12	1,202 12	2,404 28		
Forsyth Franklin	9,510	1,275 74 $1,141$ 20	1,275 74 $1,141$ 20	2,551 48 2,282 40		
Gaston	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates	6,878	825 36	825 36 2 07c 2c	1,650 72		
Granville Greene	17,310 5,320	2,076 36 638 52	2,076 36 638 52	4,152 72 1,276 92		
Guilford	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	Market Property	
Halifax	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84 850 70	3,121 68 1,701 38	Mary Burt	1
Harnett Haywood	7,089 6,907	850 70 828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford	6,656	798 72 790 20	798 72 790 20	1,597 44 1,580 40		
Hyde Iredell	6,585 $13,062$	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson			11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			
Johnston Jones	11,149 3,935	1,337 92 472 20	1,337 92 472 20	2,675 84 944 40		
Lenoir	6,181	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	Eunice Gurganous	7
Lincoln	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison Macon	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64	Jasper Jamison	74.4
McDowell	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84	Mary M Nichols	15
Mecklenburg Montgomery	11,724 6.166	1,406 88 739 56	1,406 88 739 56	2,813 76 1,479 12	Wm Shuffield	7
Moore	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52		
Nash	7,905	748 58	948 58	1,897 16		
New Hanover Northampton	14,236 10,731	1,708 32 1,287 72	1,708 32 1,287 72	3,416 G4 2,575 44		
Onslow	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68 1,849 92		
Pasquotank Perquimons	7,708 6,030	924 96 723 60	924 96 723 60	1,447 20	James Lane	7
Person	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00	Vi j Reall	-
Pitt Polk	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Randolph	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24		
Richmond	7,936	752 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson Rockingham	11,080 $12,363$	1,329 60 1,483 56	1,329 60 1,483 56	2,659 20 2,967 12		
Rowan	12,303	1,479 48	1,479 48	2.950 96	John B Watson	7
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12	Paid \$360-due \$375	
Sampson Stanly	12,311 6,348	1,477 32 761 76	1,477 32 761 76	2,954 64 { 1,523 52		} 7
Stokes	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2.037 00		200
Surry	8,132	975 84	975 84	1,951 68	Larkin Snow	71
Tyrrell Union	4,452 9,258	534 23 1,110 96	534 24 1,110 96		Rebecca Trull Jane A Benton	15
Wake	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 32		
Warren Washington	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92 572 co	2,487 84 1,147 20	Martha Adams	7
Washington Watauga	4,730 3,348	573 60 401 76	573 60 401 76	803 52		
Wayne	10,317	1,238 09	1,238 09	2,476 18		
Wilkes Wilson	11,642 6,754	1,397 04 810 45	1,397 04 810 45	2,794 08 1,620 90	Thomas Harding	7
Yadkin	9,511	1,141 32	1,141 32	2,282 64		
Yancey	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
				A secondary to a		-
Total	752,542	\$90,425 04	\$90,425 04	\$180,850 08		\$1,8

Look to your Interest. At BOONE'S

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

Large sales are made from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer. A good double-soled nailed Brogan sold for \$1 25 The very best Brogans at Single-soled Brogans at

A Great Saving In children's, boys and misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the oe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair of the old style. To be had only at J. B. F. Boone's.

LADIES will find it to their interest to call at Boone's and examine his stock as it is far superior to any other GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at Boone's

and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable Boone has good Shoes.

Boone has a fine and splendid assortment of Boots. Boone has cheap Brogans. Boone has the very best article of Brogans. Boone has children's Shoes with metallic tips. Boone has boys and youths' Shoes with metallic tips.

Boone has boys and youths' Boots with metallic tips.

Boone has gents' fine double-soled water proof Boots. very cheap. Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourselves.

Ja B. F. BOONE, Opposite the Bank of Charlotte. NEW

DRY GOODS. T. H. BREM & CO. ARE RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF

Fall Goods. Sept. 27, 1859.

100 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wants to buy one hundred good Negroes, for which the highest prices IN CASH will be CHERRY, It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not a symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough in the above case was accombined by a mathese spitting of blood.

grocs, for which the highest prices IN CASH will be paid. Persons having that kind of property for sale will find it greatly to their interest to apply immediately to JAMES M. DAVIS, Pineville, N. C., or to A. A. N. M. TAYLOR at Charlott

H. B. WILLIAMS & CO. AVE just received a large supply of COFFEE, imported direct to Wilmington, N. C. AVE just received a large supply of superior RIO Also, a large supply of TEA, imperial and gunpowder;

Coffee-SUGARS, the best article. September 20, 1859. JUST RECEIVED, a superior article of HAMS, made and cured in Pennsylvania-a new article H. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

in this market.

Sept. 27.

Sept. 20, 1859.

Blue Stone! Blue Stone! LARGE Stock just received, for SEED WHEAT,

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

FISHER & BURROUGHS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK OF

GOODS,

FALL & WINTER

And to meet the LARGE INCREASE OF THEIR TRADE, have laid in a much larger Stock than usual!!

If It will be complete in all articles of

DRESS GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, GARPETS,

Rugs and Oil Cloths,

NEGRO CLOTHS,

HATS,

BLANKETS,

Brogans,

Shelf Hardware, Anvils, Bellows,

Vices.

IRON & STEEL,

Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers,

Paints & Oils.

An examination of the above Stock is re-